(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2687.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1798.

LONDON, *April* 20.

THE preparations for a defcent, are continued in all the ports of France, with unremitted activity. The undivided application of their exhausted finances to this favourite ſervice, and the ſpecies of troops which they have deſtined for it, are ſufficient proof that the Directory have ſomething more in view than an idle ſcheme of terrifying this country, or acquiring a momentary popularity in their own—Their ſituation at this moment is that of a bankrupt who employs his laſt reſources in the purchaſe of a lottery ticket: there is a laſt a proſpect of ſucceſs, and if it fails them they will be ruined "a little ſooner," but not with greater certainty, than they would have been if they had never attempted ſo impracticable a project.

We are told, that in addition to the immenſe armament collected at Flufhing, gun boats and rafts of a particular conſtruction, are building in all the ports oppoſite to our eaſtern coaſts. As the mouths of all thoſe harbours are too narrow to admit of the paſſage of a ſquare raft of the large ſize, it is intended that theſe new ones ſhall be conſtructed in an oblong form, and that they ſhall be grappled and lafhed together as ſoon as they are out of the harbour.

This may be very abſurd; but it is an abſurdity upon which our enemies have ſet their hearts; to which they ſacrifice all the plunder of Rome, and their other favourite; but, as it appears ſubordinate, project of amaſſing at Paris all the miracles of ancient art.—For this project they are preparing to ſacrifice their beſt troops, the army of Italy, and their moſt diſtinguiſhed officers, who have been elected, and devoted to this deſperate enterprize.—If, indeed, that can be called a ſacrifice, on the part of a government who would feel themſelves diſencumbered of a ſet of dangerous and importunate claimants upon the bankrupt finance of a government, whoſe every principle and rule of policy is grounded on an indifference to human ſuffering, and a contempt for human life.

DUBLIN, *April* 18.

At a moment ſo awfully critical as the preſent, when rebellion has dared to ſhew its head in various quarters of the kingdom—and when the French are openly and avowedly making the moſt formidable preparations for invaſion, the conduct of certain characters, who might be expected to take an active part on the ſide of their ſovereign and country, is a ſubject of general ſpeculation. Cold—reſerved—inactive, not diſapproving by words, or deeds, they look on the progreſs of treaſon, ſo alarming to all other men, with the inſenſibility of Muſcovites. We do not ſay that the public have a right to demand an explanation of their motives to ſo ſtrange a topoſ, when every man who means to oppoſe the rebels and the French is ſenſibly alive to theſe dangers with which we are threatened; but this obvious truth flaſhes on every mind—if we ſhould periſh in the conflict, they will merit eternal and the bleſſeſt reproach—and if the conſtitution of king, lords and commons ſhall ſurvive the ſtorm which is gathering to cover them all with one deſtruction, they will be entitled to no thanks.

It is ſaid, that in Limerick twenty united men came voluntarily forward and took the oaths of allegiance, declaring that they had no arms concealed.—By way of proving their ſincerity, their houſes were ſcarched, and no arms found in them all. This will ſhew what will be the conſequence of lenient meaſures indiſcriminately purſued.

A remarkable inſtance of the treachery and cowardice of the United Iriſhmen, ("a name expreſſive of every thing which viriate or degrade human nature,") and the gallantry of a private of the 7th dragoon guards, occurred, on Thurſday night within a few miles of the town of Philips-town, in the King's county.—The ſoldier, on his way to quarters, was preſſed upon by ſix men to drink with them at the door of a public houſe; a ſeditious toaſt having been propoſed, the ſoldier expreſſed, his diſapprobation in terms of loyal indignation; he was inſtantly fired at by one of the aſſaſſins; his horſe was killed, but he himſelf eſcaped unhurt, and extricating his piſtol from the holſter while the horſe was in the act of falling, he ſhot the foremoſt ruffian through the body; he then drew his ſword and as the reſt of the banditti endeavoured to cloſe on him; he cut off the head of one and deſperately wounded a third, whom he took into cuſtody; the others fled.

BOSTON, *July* 2.

Captain Clements, arrived here yeſterday, from the Iſle of France, informs that the requeſt of Tippo Saib to the government of the iſland, for military aſſiſtance had been complied with; and that the troops had left the iſland as a proof of his attachment to the French, had made overtures for effecting an alliance, offenſive and defenſive.

Captain C. alſo informs, that a few days previous to his ſailing, a ſecond St. Domingo ſcene was plotted by the ſans-culottes—but that a timely diſcovery had prevented its dreadful conſequences; that the terror which this infernal ſcheme produced among the inhabitants, had cauſed the troops to be ordered away; and that they had all actually embarked for France.

A veſſel from Liſbon, arrived at Halifax, brings intelligence of lord St. Vincent's fleet having captured and ſent in a Spaniſh ſhip worth 3,000,000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, *July* 2.

We are happy to learn how generally the ſpirit of arming in defence of our country is diffuſing itſelf. The flame of patriotiſm, like that of 1775, is rapidly ſpreading—the citizens even go before our legiſlature in ſpirit of preparation for defence. The commercial towns are raiſing money to build or equip veſſels of force, the citizens are aiding the repair of our fortifications; and young men in Philadelphia, New-York and New-Haven are already enrolled and under diſcipline for public ſervice. We truſt theſe examples will be imitated in every part of the union. "Old men for counci!—and young men for arms," is the maxim that preſides. We truſt in ſix months one hundred thouſand young men will be diſciplined, officered and adorned with the badge of their patriotiſm, the American cockade.

July 3.

There is at Quebec a ſixty-four gun ſhip, which we underſtand has been offered for ſale to government.

She was launched the 14th May laſt, and is in complete ſailing order, having her guns and water caſks on board.

It is to be wiſhed, that government perceiving the great ſervice ſhe may be, *particularly as a defence to the port of New-York*, and the delay attending the building of veſſels, will be inclined to extend permiſſion to the preſident to purchaſe ſaid ſhip.

The merchant's ſubſcription amounted yeſterday to between 72 and 75,000 dollars. Notwithſtanding the ſubſcription progreſſes more ſlowly than could be wiſhed, we doubt not but it will ultimately be as conſiderable as that of any ſtate in the union.

April 27, capt. Henchman was boarded by a French privateer of 12 four-pounders, who informed him that a decree was paſſed in France, that no American veſſel ſhould be troubled. He likewiſe ſaid there were 180,000 men ready for embarking to invade England. He had the day before burnt and ſunk 4 Engliſh veſſels, between the Sheen Lighter and Flamborough Head, and drove one ſhip on ſhore while we were in ſight of him.

LEXINGTON, *May* 30.

The public are cautioned againſt counterfeit poſt notes, of the bank of Baltimore—a perſon from one of the ſouthern ſtates, has lately paſſed through the ſettlemenes of Cumberland, where he put a number of thoſe counterfeits into circulation, and came from thence into this ſtate, laſt week. We have our information from a gentleman of reſpectability, immediately from Naſhville, who had in his poſſeſſion one of the counterfeits.

About a fortnight ſince, two men who had ſtolen ſeveral horſes from the neighbourhood of Louiſville, were purſued as far as St. Vincennes, and as they had paſſed that place, the purſuers employed two men there, to follow them, and if poſſible, overtake and bring them back. Meſſrs. Beard and Herbin were the perſons employed at St. Vincennes, who followed and took both thieves, and handcuffed them. On their return, one evening when they had encamped, Slaughter, one of the thieves, ſlipped off his handcuffs, and whilſt Beard was ſome diſtance from the fire, catched up one of the guns belonging to the purſuers, and ſhot Herbin dead on the ſpot—Beard ran up on hearing the gun, and as he approached, Slaughter ſnapped the other gun at him, two or three times. Beard having a tomahawk in hand, ruſhed up and tomahawked him—We have this information from two gentlemen who live in Louiſville, where the other priſoner is in gaol.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30.

All is quiet at the fort—the veſſels with the French paſſengers on board have been ſafely moored under the guns.

Extract of a letter from the ſupercargo of the American ſhip Sans Souciee, dated at the Fort, dated 28th June, 1798.

"We have been this morning notified by the health-officer, that all veſſels having French paſſengers on board muſt weigh anchor—that they muſt moor themſelves under the cannon of the fort, or under thoſe of the ſhips of war. Dutchmen, even lying here, to receive the paſſengers of their nation. The captain of the ſhip Jeſſamine arrived here three days ago from Jeremie, (who has many paſſengers on board belonging to his paſſengers) that they diſtreſſed them exceedingly, and committed other inſults, *as he ſays*, of which I do not believe the half. It is the opinion of the other captains that this man is tired of his paſſengers, and would gladly diſembarraſs himſelf of them as ſoon as poſſible, in order not to be detained when his quarantine is finiſhed. It is very certain that on board no other veſſel, where there are negro paſſengers, has there been any cauſe of complaint.—From this, Sir, new obſtacles to detain us have ariſen, in which there is no real foundation."

July 5.

A veſſel arrived at New-York from Liſbon on Friday evening laſt—her letters are to the 12th May. A letter dated at New-York, Saturday morning, ſays—the captain of the above veſſel reports lord Jervis was off Liſbon with his whole fleet and a hundred ſail of tranſports—that Spain was negotiating a peace with England—that a courier had arrived at Liſbon from Madrid, on which a packet was immediately diſpatched for London.

Letters from Spain inform, that the crew of the Spaniſh privateer which captured the ſhip Hunter, captain Whitlock, were all impriſoned at Algeziras for having mal-treated captain Whitlock's crew.

Arrived at the fort, the ſchooner Dick, captain Lillibridge, in 10 days from Cape Francois. An embargo was expected to be laid ſoon after capt. Lillibridge ſailed. No accounts had been received there of the war meaſures of our government. Captain Barney was at the Cape, and had applied for permiſſion to come to America, but as he held a commiſſion under the French government, he was ordered to France. There were 8 or 10 veſſels, from different ports of the United States at the Cape, none of which belonged to this port.

Extract of a letter from captain Silſbee, of the ſhip Portland, of Boſton, to a gentleman in this town, dated

GENOA, April 6.

"The French have a great expedition on foot in this quarter, the deſtination of which is not publicly known. They are fitting out tranſports from this, Marſeilles, Leghorn, and all the neighbouring ports; they had taken up 83 veſſels in this port, ſome days ago; and on the 3d inſt. they laid an embargo on all veſſels not then loaded and ready for ſea, in conſequence of their having a notion for an additional number of 50 ſhips, and on the day following, all veſſels in port were examined, for the purpoſe of ſelecting the moſt commodious of them for their uſe. The French entirely govern in this quarter."

Laſt week ſeveral veſſels arrived at the fort with a conſiderable number of French royaliſts from Port au-Prince. Much uneaſineſs was excited by the alleged diſorderly behaviour of theſe people and their hoſtile diſpoſitions to the American government.

The governor of Pennſylvania deemed it his duty to prolong the term of quarantine, that the federal government might, if it ſaw fit, interpoſe its authority. He of courſe made a communication of the facts to the preſident, who communicated them to congreſs. The correſpondence was publiſhed, and produced the following ſtatement. From the information furniſhed by this ſtatement and from other conſiderations we underſtand that apprehenſion has ſubſided, and that the perſons will be permitted to land.

REPLY OF THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.

WE, the underſigned, captain, owner, paſſengers, of the armed ſhip Melpomene, now forcibly detained in the river Delaware, and placed between the cannon of Fort Miffiin and thoſe of the American ſloop of war the Delaware, having been injured and defamed by the falſehoods and miſrepreſentations that have been circulated reſpecting us, and particularly by thoſe contained in a letter from Pinckerton to the preſident of the board of health, and in an extract of a letter from major Touſard to the ſecretary of war, we feel ourſelves called upon, as well for the ſake of our reputation as our intereſt, to give thereto an explicit and public reply.

We therefore, atteſt, with the ſolemnity of an oath, that all the pretended facts, ſtated in the above mentioned letters, are falſe, groundleſs and calumnious, as far as relate to us; that the truth is, we are all peaceable people and of good character, and that we all have fortunes more or leſs conſiderable, already lodged in the United States of America; that we have beſides, ſums on board more than ſufficient to convince the government that we are not vagabonds, and "*without any funds*," as has been aſſerted by the *meddle* and *generous* David Pinckerton; the falſehood of whoſe aſſertion it is extremely eaſy for us to prove to the ſatisfaction of any perſon who may be ſent to verify the fact.

There are at this moment on board the ſhip, 56 white paſſengers, of whom 29 are men, 16 women, and 11 children; 35 negroes, of whom 27 are men, 2 women, and 6 children. All the ſtates have followed their owners from choice, and are, as David Pinckerton ſays, "attached to their maſters intereſt;" but not one of them is armed, nor is there one of them that ever bore arms.

It is false also to say, that the greatest part of the crew are negroes; there are but 3 belonging to the crew of the ship.

We have submitted ourselves to the laws of the country, and so strictly have we done this, that the captain ordered several musket shot to be fired at a boat, which attempted to carry a sailor from on board, contrary to the quarantine regulations, and this sailor is still detained on board, by order of the resident physician, as are also the two Americans, who attempted to carry him on shore.

In reply to what major Toulard asserts about our boat, "manned *only with negroes*, plying round the other vessels, &c." we declare, that having convoyed four of the vessels which were out of hearing; that for this innocent purpose, our boat was manned with *four* negroes belonging to the crew, who rowed her to the above mentioned two vessels and back again under the command of an officer and the cockswain; and we declare that nothing was done contrary to the quarantine regulations or to the strictest good order, and that no such thing as landing by force was either threatened, talked of, or contemplated.—And we further declare, that during the passage, as well as during the quarantine, we have all continued in perfect good understanding with each other, and also in perfect health.

With this statement of facts before their eyes, we leave it to the hospitable and candid to form their opinion of the treatment we have received; to judge whether we have merited the calumny that has been heaped on us, and whether the keeping of us in awe required all the formidable warlike preparation of which major Toulard has made such a pompous parade.

(Signed,) &c.

CHARLESTON, *June* 25.

Arrived ship Cornelia Eleonora, Wuffecken, Bourdeaux, 60 days.

Several letters received on Saturday, by the ship Cornelia Eleonora, from Bourdeaux, mention that every article of West-India produce, and tobacco, is very scarce and dear there. A cargo of upwards of 300 hogsheads of tobacco, which arrived from Philadelphia, was sold on board for 210 livres per hundred; in a few hours after the purchaser was offered 10 per cent. advance on his purchase. There was not a barrel of brown sugar at market; coffee was worth 3 livres, (55⅔ cents.) per lb.

The English vessels of war had captured so many of the French privateers, and so many of the American vessels had been restored, that were captured, and heavy costs adjudged against the captures that the armateurs, or owners, were discouraged, and it was thought that privateering would be abandoned.

The English vessels do not interrupt American vessels going to France; they speak them, and permit them to proceed to their port of destination.

The reports at Bourdeaux, when captain Wuffecken sailed, were, that general Buonaparte was at Brest; that 1,000 gun boats were collected there; that 50,000 men had already embarked; and that the descent on England would be attemped in 4 or 5 weeks after the 23d of April. Four hundred of the gun boats, it was said, were calculated to throw shells.

Verbal accounts, gathered from this vessel, say, that the Toulon fleet, consisting of the Venetian vessels and those which were in Toulon, had joined the fleet at Brest; that on their way, they had appeared off Madeira, where they destroyed a number of fishing vessels, and some English ships; that a number of French privateers had fallen in with 28 sail of Jamaica men, and captured the whole; six of the prizes had arrived at the Cordovan, when the Cornelia Eleonora left it.

American vessels were arriving and departing, as usual; and there was no report or appearance of an immediate rupture with America.

Captain Fuller, of the brig Friendship, which arrived on Sunday last, from St. Martins, was carried in there by two French privateers; his vessel and cargo were both condemned under pretence of his role d'equippage being imperfect; though no particular part of it was pointed out as such, he says, that upwards of 10 sail of American vessels have been captured, and carried in there lately, the whole of which were condemned.

June 26.

Captain Wuffecken, from Bourdeaux, informs, that on the 19th of April, the day he left Bourdeaux, an hermaphrodite brig, copper bottomed, arrived there from Philadelphia; she had a few guns mounted, and appeared to be more like a packet than a merchant vessel; she was in a set of ballast. The captain landed before she came to anchor apparently in great haste. From these circumstances, it is probable that she was the United States brig Sophia, which sailed from Philadelphia, for France on the 20th March.

NORFOLK, *June* 25.

A very distressing circumstance hapened on Saturday last. It was the parade day of the newly raised company of infantry; consequently many citizens assembled on the ground as spectators. After many evolutions, an order for a general discharge was given—the effects of this discharge were soon perceived—several of the spectators were wounded—it is said three actually fell, one of whom we are assured was mangled in a shocking manner; but we believe no lives were lost. The maiming of so many citizens was occasioned by the heedlessness of one of the company, who had charged his musket on some former occasion with shot, and came into the field with it in that state.

Annapolis, July 12.

A number of the citizens assembled, on Wednesday the 4th instant, at Mr. Wheeler's tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of American independence, and, after partaking of an elegant dinner provided for the purpose, drank the following toasts:

1. The auspicious day that we celebrate.
2. The constitution of the United States.
3. The senate and house of representatives—May they always guard with vigilance the interest, dignity, and honour of their constituents.
4. The president of the United States—May he continue to display that firmness, wisdom and intrepidity, which has characterised his virtuous administration.
5. General Washington, illustrious in all his characters.
6. The people of the United States—May they evince to the world, that they are determined to protect their rights and liberties against the false glare of insidious arts and pretended friendships.
7. The officers and soldiers who shared the toils of our glorious revolution.
8. The memory of those departed heroes who were victims on the altar of American freedom.
9. The militia of the United States—May patriotic ardour animate their exertions, and may they never permit that independence to be impaired which was the offspring of their magnanimous predecessors.
10. The infant navy of America—May the lofty oak of our country be seen floating on the bosom of the ocean, and never let the flag it carries yield to an imperious or piratic enemy.
11. Our late envoys at the republic of France—May they receive those plaudits from their country, which the preservation of its dignity deserves.
12. The citizens of Maryland—May their virtuous and patriotic deportment on all occasions promote harmony and happiness among themselves, and give them rank and importance in the general union.
13. The gallant youth of America—May they never seek more liberty than constitutes happiness, nor more freedom than tends to public good.
14. May the banners of unanimity be unfurled, and France convinced by the energy of our measures, "that we have millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."
15. May the goddess of liberty, riding in her triumphal car, hover over the plains of Columbia, direct the fate of empire and the destiny of man.
16. The American fair—May they never smile on him who dares to frown on the essential interests of America.

APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

Thomas Perkins, of Massachusetts, commissioner of loans for that state—vice Nathaniel Appleton, deceased.

William M'Guire, of Virginia, chief justice of the Mississippi territory.

William Henry Harrison, of ditto, secretary of the Territory North West of the River Ohio—vice Winthop Sargent, appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory.

Josiah Blakely, of New-York, consul for St. Jago, in the island of Cuba.

James Daniel, of Virginia, inspector of the revenue for Survey, No. 3, in the district of Virginia.

Jonathan Chapman, of Massachusetts, master of a revenue cutter, belonging to the district of Massachusetts.

John Adams, of New-Hampshire, master of a revenue cutter belonging to the district of New-Hampshire.

George Latimer, collector of the district of Pennsylvania—vice Sharp Delany, Esq; resigned.

Fifth Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States; and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby athorised to accept, in behalf of the United States, of the proposals of any persons who shall offer and undertake to complete provide and deliver, to the use, and upon the credit of the United States, on terms in his opinion, advantageous or convenient, any vessel or vessels, now building, or to be built within the United States, of a model and size which he shall approve, and armed and equipped, or suitable to be armed for the public service: and upon the delivery of the vessel or vessels, according to such proposals, or to the acceptance of the president of the United States, he may cause proper certificates, or other evidence of the debt or obligation of the United States incurred thereby, to be made and given at the treasury department, and which shall be there registered, to the use and benefit of the persons concerned: *Provided,* That not more than twelve vessels, in addition to those already authorised shall and may be procured, by virtue hereof: And provided, that not more than five per cent. per annum, shall be allowed for any credit which shall be given under this act. And all certificates of debt shall be redeemable at the will of congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the vessels authorised by the act, entitled, "An act to provide additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States; and for other purposes," and those which shall be authorised by this act, shall be procured and accepted according to the rules prescribed by the said act as nearly as may be; that is to say—that they shall not exceeding eighteen guns each, and twelve of them not less than twenty, or exceeding twenty-four guns each, and six not less than thirty-two each; and the guns for each vessel, to be of such caliber and description of metal, as the president of the United States shall approve; any thing in the said former act, to the contrary hereof, notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States may, at his discretion, accept of any vessel armed and equipped, or suitable to be armed, of a model, size and force proper for the public service, which any state, body politic or corporate, citizen or citizens of the United States, shall voluntarily offer and give, for the use of the United States, to increase the naval armament.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorised to determine and direct, according to the rate of each vessel which shall be furnished or accepted in pursuance of this act, the rank, pay and subsistence of the commissioned and warrant officers, who shall be appointed thereto; and the number of men to be engaged, and the pay to be allowed them, not exceeding the proportionable grades and allowances which are or shall be authorised by law, for the navy of the United States. And all officers of the said navy, according to their respective ranks, shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to provide a naval armament."

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States may, at his discretion, increase or vary the quotas of seamen, landsmen and marines to be employed on board the frigates, and may permit a proportion of boys for them, and the other vessels of the navy of the United States, according to the exigencies of the public service.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK, *President of the Senate,* pro tempore.

Approved, June 30, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of state.*

REPORT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, *June* 28th, 1798.

WHEREAS the commander in chief did, on the 20th day of February, 1795, by his general orders, direct that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered at this office, on or before the 20th of June then next, and that the said return should be agreeably to the forms furnished by the adjutant-general. In pursuance of these orders, the adjutant-general did, on the 20th day of April following, address the major-generals of the several divisions, and forwarded to them the necessary blanks for the purpose of facilitating the returns agreeably to the said orders of the commander in chief, and the act of the general assembly of this state.

Few returns being made, the adjutant-general by directions of the commander in chief, did, on the 29th of November, 1796, require of the major-generals, information of the cause or causes which had or might then exist, to prevent in so extraordinary a degree, the returns from being made.

Several similar directions were thought necessary by the commander in chief, and urged by the adjutant-general to the major-generals to expedite a complete return of the militia.

In this situation was the militia, on the 7th of August, 1797, when in consequence of a communication from the secretary of war, requiring the detachment pursuant to the act of congress, for the organizing, arming and equiping 5202 men from this state, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the commander in chief judged it necessary to order that the adjutant-general should lay before the executive of the state, without delay, a full return of the militia. This order was also immediately made known to the major-generals.

On the 14th of the same month, the commander in chief ordered that the adjutant-general should call on the commanders of division to furnish without delay their quota required by the president of the United States, of this state, and agreeably to the proportions fixed by the executive of Maryland. These orders, and the proportions of the quota required from the several divisions were also forwarded, with other communications to the different commanders of division.

The adjutant general, in obedience to the orders of the commander in chief, on the 23d of September, 1797, requested of the major-generals, that they would, as early as possible, forward to this office returns of the drafts in their respective divisions, mentioning the names, and ranks of the officers thereunto belonging. And on the second day of December, 1797, the adjutant-general by farther orders from the commander in chief, repeated the request to the major-generals, that he might be enabled to give the necessary information to the commander in chief, and to the president of the United States. Some of the officers have complied with these general orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The preceding orders in various inſtances having been inſufficiently repeated, it is not without ſome degree of concern, that the commander in chief, from a ſenſe of public duty, is conſtrained once more to renew them. He is ſenſible of the difficulties to be encountered in effecting their execution, ariſing from the manifold defects in the militia ſyſtem, but he had flattered himſelf that the zeal of the officers would have ſurmounted them long before this time.

As the aſpect of our public affairs is extremely hoſtile, and as a ſpeedy call may be made for this corps of the militia, it is earneſtly preſſed by the commander in chief, upon all the officers, eſpecially thoſe whoſe immediate duty it is to exert themſelves in completing the drafts, ſo as to be ready at a moment's warning.

The major-generals of the ſecond and third diviſions are directed to ſtate to the commander in chief the cauſes of delay. In their abſence out of the ſtate, the eldeſt brigadier will attend to the diſcharge of this duty.

The adjutant-general will attend to the foregoing orders.

By order of the commander in chief,

HENRY CARBERY,
Adjutant-general.

Annapolis, *June* 27, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, ſo much of the act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, and indents of intereſts, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid certificates, and indents of intereſt, at the treaſury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock equal to the amount of the ſaid indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid certificates, prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining ſtock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treaſury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congreſs, paſſed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act reſpecting loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, indents of intereſt, and the unfunded or regiſtered debt credited in the books of the treaſury."

1ſt. That on the application of the creditors reſpectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the laſt day of December in the preſent year, the *principal ſums* of the unfunded or regiſtered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treaſury, or commiſſioners of loans, will be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States.

2d. That intereſt upon the unfunded or regiſtered debts aforeſaid will ceaſe from and after the laſt day of December in the preſent year.

3d. That the creditors reſpectively will be entitled on requiſition to receive from the proper officers of the treaſury, certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock, equal to the arrearages of intereſt due on the debts aforeſaid prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commiſſioners, of the ſinking fund,

EDWARD JONES, Sec'ry.

THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, July 13, 1798,

Will be preſented, (never acted here,) a celebrated Comedy, (written by the author of Columbus, Children in the Wood, &c.) called,

The Way to get Married.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called,

The Spoil'd Child.

On Monday, a new comedy (never acted here,) called The WILL, Or, A School for Daughters, with entertainments.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a ſmall CART, with harneſs. The price is thirty dollars.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 1798.

VERY likely negroes for laſtwork have taken of as advertiſement, inſerted ſeven times ſince in the Maryland Gazette, requiring the payment of officers fees put into my hands for collection for the year 1797. I hereby give the laſt notice, that all thoſe fees become payable on the tenth day of Auguſt next, and expect thoſe perſons from whom they are due will ſettle on or before that day, as I ſhall immediately thereafter proceed to execute all delinquents, and they may expect, where that is the caſe, I ſhall exact poundage fees for my trouble.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1798. w4

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Piſcataway, July 1, 1798.

THOMAS G. ADDISON, Eſq; Piſcataway, Maryland.
The rev. W. D. Addiſon, Oxen Hill.
Doct. William Baker, 2 letters.
Nicholas Blacklock, Eſq; 3 letters.
Joſias Beall, Eſq; 2 letters.
Mr. Richd. B. A. Boarman, near Piſcataway.
Mr. Thos. B. Clements, Piſcataway.
Mr. Moſes Cawood, near Piſcataway.
Gen. John Dent, near Piſcataway.
Mr. Thomas M. Dent, Charles county, 2 letters.
Mr. George W. Dent, Piſcataway.
Mr. Peter Dejean, Piſcataway, 2 letters.
Miſs Diggs, Patowmack, 2 letters.
Mr. Edward Edelen, near Piſcataway, 2 letters.
Doct. Melancthcon Freeman, Piſcataway.
Thomas Hanſon, Eſq; Oxen Hill.
Mr. Samuel Hamilton, Green Hill.
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Charles county.
Joſeph W. Kennard, Piſcataway.
Mrs. Chloe Lee, Poplar Hill.
Mrs. Jane Mackall, care of Mr. Marſhall Dentt.
Mr. Middleton Marlowe, Piſcataway.
Mr. Samuel H. Marlowe, Piſcataway.
Joſhua Plumb, Nanjemoy Creek.
Mr. James Short, planter, Piſcataway.
Capt. Richd. Stoneſtreet, Broad Creek.
Mr. Henry Stoneſtreet, Piſcataway.
Mr. William Steymitz, tailor in or near Piſcataway.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 25th of June laſt, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOE, but ſince calls himſelf JAMES, and ſays that he belongs to JOSEPH CARTER, of Baltimore county, and lives about 5 miles from Baltimore city, ſtate of Maryland; he is very black, about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſlim made; his cloathing is a black furred hat, ſtriped nankeen coat, white cotton jacket, white ſhirt, nankeen breeches, white cotton ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with ribbons in them, and ſundry other cloaths. His maſter is deſired to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other expences according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

July 9th, 1798.

DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. BYRNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that during their ſtay in this city they intend giving inſtructions in the moſt uſeful and faſhionable parts in the art of dancing, now made uſe of in the politeſt parts of Europe. For particulars inquire of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, at Mrs. Foxcroft's, back of the Stadt-houſe.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 30th of July next,

THAT valuable eſtate, the property of the ſubſcriber, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate of Maryland, commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, diſtant 12 miles from Annapolis, 7 from the Cheſapeake, 1 from Patuxent river, 25 from the city of Waſhington, and 35 from the city of Baltimore, containing 1075 acres; upwards of half of this eſtate is now cloathed with valuable woods, it abounds with very rich low ground which may eaſily be converted into excellent meadow and be watered at will; the ſoil is various as to quality, a part being ſtiff and excellently adapted to ſmall grain, and other parts to Indian corn and tobacco of the firſt quality; there is on it a new handſome large framed manſion houſe, commanding a very beautiful, extenſive, and variegated proſpect. The ſituation is remarkably cool and pleaſant, and no family in the ſtate of Maryland enjoyed better health than the ſubſcriber's during eighteen years reſidence on ſaid eſtate. It will be ſold altogether, or in lots, as may be moſt agreeable to ſuch perſons as may wiſh to purchaſe. Terms of ſale will be, the purchaſe money to be paid at four equal yearly payments, with intereſt, and if not ſo paid, the whole to be immediately due and recoverable. Three hundred and ſeventy-five acres of ſaid land are leaſed for a term of years, thirteen of which are unexpired, yielding an annual rent at the rate of 2500 lbs. of crop tobacco per hundred acres.

tf BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN GREEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM GREEN, Adminiſtrator.

June 27, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 23d of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing 170 acres, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, ſen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Cheſapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greateſt part of the reſidue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is ſold are, that the purchaſer ſhall give approved bond, with ſecurity, to the truſtee, for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within ſix months from the day of ſale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

June 29, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of BENEDICT EDELEN, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcribers, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers.

JESSE EDELEN,
ELECTIUS EDELEN, } Adminiſtrators.

Piſcataway, June 8, 1798.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, a negro man named DICK, who calls himſelf DICK TARRY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtout and well made, has very large feet, and is remarkably fond of dreſs; his cloathing cannot be deſcribed, as he took a variety with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if thirty miles from home thirty dollars, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

June 30, 1798.

Seth Sweetſer,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS received from London, a handſome aſſortment of Ladies fancy coloured kidd ſlippers, with York and ſpring heels, and Windſor do. with cords of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions; has alſo received from Boſton a quantity of ſole leather and ſhoe thread, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. He requeſts each perſon againſt whom he has an account unſettled for twelve months or upwards, to call and ſettle it, and ſolicits an immediate compliance with this requeſt.

Annapolis, June 27, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on South river, on the 19th inſt. a young black fellow by the name of CHARLES, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, his cloathing is uncertain, as he took with him more than one ſuit, but except his coat and ſhirts, his other cloaths conſiſted chiefly of nankeen; he had a filter ſold by Mr. LEONARD GARY, in George-town, ſome time laſt winter, (who alſo ran away from me) by the name of MOLL, who, ſome time before ſhe was apprehended, had hired herſelf to a Mr. JOHN LONG, of George-town. The above deſcribed fellow may attempt to get there, or harbour with his father, who is called NED, and is the property and lives at the plantation of Mr. DAVID STEUART, near Mr JOHN THOMAS's, on the Manor. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or concealing ſaid negro at their peril. T. P.

June 25, 1798.

New Goods.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received, by the very lateſt arrivals from England, a very elegant aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, conſiſting of Iriſh linens, Ruſſia sheeting, cotton ſtripes, apron check, bed ticking, ſtriped Holland, dimities, muſlins, printed cottons of the neweſt ſtyles, among which are the Duncan, Camperdown, and Waſhington fancy, thickſets, corduroys, figured and plain nankeens, and ginghams of various fancies, ladies fancy bonnets, and fans, &c.——Likewiſe a good choice of groceries, among which are, raiſins, almonds, French brandy, rums, brown and loaf ſugars, hyſon and ſouchong teas, coffee, chocolate, molaſſes, pepper and other ſpices, &c. &c. all which articles will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms the purchaſer can poſſibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

I requeſt that all perſons who are in debt to me on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they may expect that I ſhall proceed in ſuch caſes as the law directs. W. W.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of South river, a quantity of SCANTLING. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM PURDIE.

May 1, 1798.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorised to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorised to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impannelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorised to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, *supersedeas*, injunction or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, if not settled, will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again. WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

BACON's LAWS
For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

For SALE,

At the subscriber's farm, near Annapolis,

EIGHTY EWES and forty LAMBS, the ewes were selected last year from an excellent flock of sheep, are chiefly three years old, healthy, and in good order. Also a likely bay horse, fifteen hands high, and four years old. 6 w

HENRY MAYNADIER.

June 12, 1798.

To be RENTED,
And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

Millinery Fashions.

Mrs. WILLIAMS

Has received the whole of her London SPRING FASHIONS, viz.

By the snow Eliza, captain Benson, the Duncan, Camperdown and helmet bonnets.

By the Montezuma, captain Chase, the York hat, Duncan full dress cap, Grecian bonnet, and most fashionable cloak patterns.

By the ship Eliza, captain Besset, the Heron and cottage bonnets, the opera full dress and cottage half dress caps.

Mrs. Williams being extensively supplied with articles suitable for her business, ladies finding their own materials cannot have their millinery made in her house.

The greatest attention will be given to orders from the country.

Millinery packed on a particular plan, so as to go in perfect condition to any distance.

No abatement from the price affixed, nor can any article of millinery be returned.

Millinery room, from London,
No. 50, Market-Street.

*** The printers in Easton, Annapolis, Hagar's-town, Frederick-town, Alexandria, George-town, Richmond and Norfolk, will please to give the above two dollars worth of room in their respective papers, and apply in Baltimore for payment.

June 1.

LEWIS NETH

HAS received a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, imported in the last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for CASH, or on the usual credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to him.

He requests each person against whom he has an account, unsettled for twelve months or upwards, to settle and pay the balance due thereon, and solicits an *immediate* compliance with this request.

Annapolis, June 14, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, the 12th inst. a negro man named DAVY, about 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, very black, and has lost 3 or 4 of his fore teeth; he had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt and trousers, a drab coloured kersey jacket, and an old canvas hat cover in place of a hat, and was barefooted. Whoever secures the said negro, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if 10 miles from home ten dollars, if 20 miles fifteen, and if 30 miles the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN WRIGHT, Manager.

Hockley, May 29. 3 w

To be RENTED,
And possession given in December,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Frederick-town, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to tf

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,
May 29, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by actual survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams sufficient for any and every kind of [illegible], the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into forty-two lots containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yeates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of Well-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run, on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coals, there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Crefap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chesnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rose's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

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